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JUST A FEW STEPS EAST OF SECOND

SOLDIERS HATE TO LEAVE KILCHOMAN

Otranto Survivors Treated Royally by Natives of Hamlet.

BRIDGEND, Island of Islay, Scotland, Nov. 22. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—There were tears in the eyes of five American soldiers saved from the wrecked troopship Otranto when they said good-bye today to the good people of the hamlet of Kilchoman. They had just attended a simple Sabbath service especially held for them by their friend, the pastor, the Rev. Donald Grant, in the cottage of the village schoolmistress, Mrs. Isabella MacIntyre, who had personally cared for seven of the 35 survivors, who reached the island, and who, with Mrs. Grant, the pastor's wife, were regarded by the men as second mothers.

One of the five, Private Earl Garver, of Cincinnati, owed his life to Mrs. Grant, who worked for five hours over him before he revived, and who was fighting to save Private William Cooney, of Augusta, Ga., critically ill with pneumonia. For years Mrs. Grant was the assistant matron of a big hospital in Glasgow and Dr. Hugh McIntyre, of Bridgend, who treated all the Otranto

survivors, regards her as one of the most skillful nurses in Scotland. Big Sgt. C. A. McDonald, of Glasgow, Ill., was visibly affected over the handshaking, and he said to the Associated Press representative as they drove away to Bridgend: "It is almost as bad as it was to leave home." But neither McDonald nor any of his companions realized the extent of the sacrifice those two women had made for the American boys, or that of other hearted shepherds, including a warm-hearted shepherd named McPhee, whose two sons, Ronald and John, rescued 30 men and took them to their home. In order to provide for their guests, the Grants, Mrs. MacIntyre and the McPhees not only gave up their own needed clothing but cheerfully used every scrap of food they had to supply the hungry survivors with meals, and were themselves literally starving when American Red Cross officers happened to discover the situation and drove 30 miles to a country store to buy provisions to replenish the larders of the Good Samaritans.

One of the Red Cross officers in recounting to the correspondent the relief work of the islanders, concluded by saying: "The people of the United States have done great things for the people of the little island that can never be repaid." The Otranto was sunk in collision with the steamship Kashmir off the Scottish coast with a loss of 357 American soldiers. United States army officers have been so greatly impressed by the kindness and hospitality of the islanders that they have made a special request of the Associated Press to carry a list of the names of those whose service was particularly notable. From the list of Islay, Hugh Morrison, and his wife, Lady Mary, down to the humblest peasant, the islanders have done everything in their power to comfort the survivors and help to recover the dead. In addition to those already named, the army officer's honor list includes David MacTaggart, a farmer, and his wife and son, MacTaggart, who is the chief of the island's volunteer coast guard, led the rescue parties when the survivors began to come ashore. Standing up to his armpits in the dangerous surf, he pulled out four drowning men, three of whom were soldiers and the other a member of the crew. All of these, with four other survivors, were taken by MacTaggart's young son to the family's home at Kilchoman, several miles distant, where they were taken care of until a British destroyer took them to Londonderry.

Another lifesaver was Andrew Stevenson, a seaman, who holds a Carnegie medal for heroism. Others on the army list are Mrs. Sarah Hyland, Alex. MacMillan, Miss Jeanie Klien, Capt. Rob. Lawson, Miss Mary N. Clarke, Miss Flora MacAlpin, Miss Euphemia Currie, Donald Gillespie, Hector MacFarlane, Miss Kate Clark, Donald McDougall and Miss Mary MacIntyre.

Many of these already had earned American gratitude by their labors in connection with the Tuscania disaster. Col. Turnbull, head of the constabulary of Argyll, is warmly praised by the army officers for his able administration of the force of recovering the bodies. Sgt. of Police Malcolm MacNeil, who led the Tuscania rescue work, is also commended for his tireless labors in recovering the Otranto bodies.

POPULACE CRACKS NUTS.

POINT MARION, Pa., Nov. 22.—A two-day suspension of all ordinary occupations in Point Marion has been declared, and the population will devote the entire time to cracking 75 bushels of black walnuts, which were recently gathered by residents of the town. Shells from the nuts will be shipped to the Pittsburgh division of the Red Cross and will eventually be used in the manufacture of gas masks for American boys in France.

WRITER TELLS OF AWFUL AGONY IN BOLSHEVIK PRISON

Newspaper Correspondent Relates How Russian Reds Treated Captive Civilians and Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Sufferings of some of the British residents of Moscow in the Bolshevik prisons in that city where they were kept for six weeks after having been arrested by the Red Guards upon flimsy pretexts are vividly portrayed by Guy Beringer, a British newspaper correspondent at Moscow, who was set free early this month and has reached Haparanda, Sweden.

Beringer, in his report wired from Haparanda, says he was arrested while in the home of the British chaplain, adding the British consulate in Moscow, and together with the chaplain and several other Englishmen and women was marched on foot two miles through the streets to the Lubyanka house of detention.

"I was separated from my companions and was led to a room in which were some 30 prisoners, mostly civilians including a few women," writes Beringer. "I spent five days and nights in this room in which there was just sufficient space for the inmates to sleep on the floor. There was no bed of any kind, for food we had a piece of black bread and a few drops of scalding soup in a bowl of the thinnest possible cabbage soup containing some herring heads. Eight of us had to share this contents of this one bowl. Many people who were without provisions from outside were literally in a state of starvation."

"Like the Russian prisoners we were treated as helots and were addressed insultingly in the second person singular by low brutes among the red guards."

Death List Read

"Late one night when some of the other prisoners were singing suddenly there was a deathlike hush. I looked up and saw a red guard officer and soldiers standing at the opening to the ante-room, in which the prison guards were stationed. A list of 12 names of civilians and soldiers was read out. No one doubted what this meant. It was the list of those set down for immediate execution. It included two pairs of brothers. All the condemned men rose without delay and shook hands with their neighbors. Not one showed the slightest fear."

"The iron folding doors between the big room and the ante-room were then closed. This was done only when prisoners were taken away for execution. The doors remained closed for a few minutes and were then reopened and the names of two other soldiers who had previously been overlooked, were called out. These also rose without a tremor and the folding doors were again closed. The condemned prisoners were either shot in the basement of the prison with their backs to the firing party, or they were taken out to the suburbs in motor lorries and there told to get out and get away. Then voices were poured into them while they were walking or running away. The bodies are sometimes recoverable by relatives on payment of heavy bribes."

Jail Is Changed.

Later Beringer was transferred to Butyrky jail, but the other cell he occupied there contained some 2,000 prisoners. In the cell he occupied there was a Russian ex-judge, a middle-aged man, a member of the middle and working classes. The vermin was as bad as at Lubyanka, and sanitary conditions worse. There was possibility of taking a bath but Beringer was allowed a half hour's exercise daily in the yard.

There he and some of the others received assistance from Maj. Allen Wardlaw, of the American Red Cross, who, he writes, "literally slaved on behalf of the prisoners."

"The conditions of our internment were so vile that it is no wonder that the minds of some of the more refined prisoners became unbalanced," Beringer writes.

"The Bolshevik leaders show no mercy. In their newspapers they hold up as the ideal friend of the people. They urge that his example should be followed and preach the extermination of the entire middle class."

EXPECTED LONG STAY IN NORTHERN FRANCE

WITH THE BRITISH-AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Nov. 22. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—That Germany expected to occupy for a long time, and perhaps permanently, the northern portion of France, is shown by the fact that the Hun military authorities chanced the names of all the important streets in the larger towns which fell into their hands. There is scarcely a village where a distinctly German designation was not given to a road or street.

Such names as "Kaiser Wilhelm strasse," "Bismarck strasse," "Von Hindenburg strasse," took the place of the French names. When the American troops operating with the British entered these towns they took particular delight in destroying these signs and replacing the original French markings.

The Germans told the French inhabitants of these towns that in future France would be divided into two parts—North France, which would belong to Germany, and South France, which the French would be permitted to keep. They put the inhabitants under severe discipline and required them to stand at attention and salute whenever one of their officers addressed them or passed them on the street.

When the German officers entered any of the homes, the whole family was required to stand at attention until they left. Breaches of this order were severely punished. The houses had the population thoroughly cowed and permitted them only the most ordinary privileges.

When the Americans and British came in the people wept with joy at their deliverance from their oppressors.

ABOLISH DECREE OF BOLSHEVIK REGIME

ARCHANGEL, Nov. 22.—The provisional government of the region of the north has abolished the decree of the Bolshevik regime, which separated church and state, and final disposition of the question has been left until an all-Russian legislative power has been established.

Meanwhile the expenses of maintaining churches and other religious institutions will be paid by the various religious corporations.

The government has abolished the Marman regional soviet and re-established the senate. W. W. Ermoloff has been appointed assistant governor-general to administer the districts of Kola and Alexandrovsk.

RUSSIABLEEDING TO DEATH UNDER REGIM OF TERROR

President of Provisional Government of North Appeals for Stoppage of Executions by Tens of Thousands.

ARCHANGEL, Nov. 22. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Russia is fast bleeding to death through a reign of terror which is worse than that of the French revolution, and in time the nations of the earth came here to put down one of the world's greatest evils. President Nicholas Tchaikovsky, of the provisional government of the north, told a correspondent of the Associated Press.

"It is no longer a question of politics," he continued. "Inside the Bolshevik lines the situation is worse than the French reign of terror. Victims executed now must be counted by the tens of thousands. All hair-splitting political reasons aside, the world must know that the Bolsheviks are no longer even a party, but are now merely a group of men determined to hold what they have seized by the merciless slaughter of those who oppose them."

"It is now only a question of putting down an evil. Persons escaping from Moscow, Petrograd and Volokna and reaching here bring indisputable stories of the executions. The situation seems beyond the control of some Bolshevik leaders who themselves are revolting at the bloodshed."

President Tchaikovsky said he recently called to President Wilson urging the immediate dispatch of more troops.

Nothing can bring Russia out of this chaos until the Bolshevik terror has been quashed by the force of arms," said Tchaikovsky. "The force now here is unable to do this quickly. Meanwhile hundreds are dying by the sword."

"The world must understand that Bolshevikism, like imperialism, is a foe to democracy. It is in Russia a mere dictatorship, a group of men holding away by force of arms. They raise every strain, falsifying logic to justify themselves. As an example they now declare that the proposed league of nations is a fring party, or they turn their efforts toward putting down the Bolshevik evil. We are mobilizing our forces, the allies must help."

President Tchaikovsky is a socialist.

Held in Dugout 2 Days; Wanks Effect Rescue

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Nov. 22. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans and for two days held in a dugout on the summit of a hill which was under shell fire alternately by the Americans and then by the Germans, a team of American soldiers were rescued by their comrades after 48 hours of fighting. Owing to censorship regulations regarding wounded soldiers it is not possible to give the names of the two men.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY DEMANDS APOLOGY

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A declaration that the central powers must renounce the political methods which have led to atrocities that have shocked the world before the Allied Scientific societies can have scientific intercourse with similar organizations in the central empires has been adopted by the Inter-Allied Scientific conference here.

A guide to scientific achievement of the allied nations which may intend to withdraw from Germany and to form new associations from which Germans and Austrians are excluded. The statement was adopted unanimously.

"The wanton destruction of property, the murders and outrages on land and sea, the sinking of hospital ships, the insults and tortures inflicted on prisoners of war have left a stain on the history of the guilty nations which cannot be removed by mere compensation of the material damage inflicted. In order to restore the confidence without which no scientific intercourse can be fruitful, the political methods which have led to atrocities that have shocked the civilized world."

SAVED GERMANS, BUT LOSES HIS OWN SON

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—Forty-five years ago Everd Bakker, a Dutch fisherman of the island of Urk, was given a gold medal by the German government for heroism in saving, at the risk of his own life, 12 Germans from a stranded ship at Norderney in a December gale. He is still alive, aged 82.

Bakker's only son was shot dead in cold blood, for no offense, on the deck of his own vessel, by a German submarine gunner.

Read News Scimitar Wants.



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A war lesson for peace times

War has taught people to save, to get the most out of things; to get things that have the "most" in them. It has taught them the vital importance of "quality" in men, in munitions, in equipment; that inferiority, cheapness, adulteration are fatal—TREASON. Thinking men will apply this great lesson in peace time; in the things of peace.

No other subject touches the truth of this lesson more closely than clothes. You will want to buy good ones more now than ever before, because good clothes last longer, and, therefore, cost less for each day of service. That's why we sell and why you should buy

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